FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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WOMAN'S COLLEGE

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Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

SUMMARY. *UN captured Reds' "Iron Triangle" zone in Korea; Gen. Marshall visited front, denied truce rumors.*

A *Senators investigating MacArthur ouster heard Acheson, Wedemeyer, Johnson; MacArthur called U.S. war policy too timid.*

U.S. forcibly ousted Soviet mission from Austrian zone.

2 British diplomats missing, desertion to Russia feared.

De Valera regained Premiership of Ireland.

Domestic News. *Pres. Truman urged extension, strengthening of inflation curbs; new clothing price ceilings were imposed.*

Senate ordered 2 Govt. agencies to cut payrolls 10%.

More details of Eniwetok A-bomb tests were disclosed.

KOREA

B **Allies Overrun Triangle.** The U.S. 8th Army completed a rout of Communists from the "Iron Triangle" enemy staging area in North Korea when it captured Pyonggang, northern point of the triangle, June 13 [see map p. 177]. The week also was marked by U.S. Defense Secy. George C. Marshall's first visit to the Korean front and rumors of UN peace bids in the making.

Chorwon and Kumhwa, southern corner towns of the Iron Triangle, were captured June 10 by the UN. Allied armor strongly supported by planes then cleared the plateau north to Pyonggang of serious Red resistance in the next 2 days. The retreating Reds were said to have abandoned considerable equipment. The Communists put up strongest resistance this week on the western end C of the front, where the lines were still below the 38th Parallel between Kaesong and Munsan June 14. There were slight Red withdrawals June 11-13 in the east above Yanggu and Inje.

Lt. Gen. James A. Van Fleet, 8th Army commander, said June 12 that since the Reds have lost the Iron Triangle it will be hard for them to mount a new offensive without "a considerable build-up." He didn't say the UN intended to keep advancing into North Korea, warned the Reds could have big reserves of troops there "that I know nothing about." [See p. 177B-D]

Marshall Visits Front, Denies Peace Rumors. After a secret flight to Japan, Defense Secy. Marshall visited the Korean front D June 8 for the first time. He denied that his trip concerned truce negotiations, advised newsmen to "ask Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai" about prospects for a cease-fire.

Marshall said in Tokio June 11: He "cannot conceive of the Korean war going on for years" but the Chinese Reds "have got themselves into a difficult situation . . . They have the problem of 'face,' the importance of which is hard for us to understand." The Reds, although "ripped to pieces" in their 2 spring drives, apparently remain determined to drive UN forces from Korea and use that country as a base against Japan. In their press and public discussions, Americans "tell the whole world everything we have and plan, but nobody on the other side tells us anything. I wish they would." E

Marshall said his trip to Japan and Korea dealt mainly with manpower and troop rotation problems. He arrived back in Washington by plane June 12, conferred at once with Pres. Truman and said the rotation rate between the U.S. and Korea may reach 25,000 men a month by fall. [See pp. 177J, 133A]

South Koreans were afraid Marshall's unexpected trip indicated a truce along the 38th Parallel was brewing.* An "anti-38th Parallel" parade was held in Pusan June 10 under the slogan, "Give us death rather than a humiliating truce." ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee said June 12 that any truce along the 38th would be "phony" and "the Yalu River [Manchurian boundary] is our objective." [See p. 177H]

In London Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, conferred with the British Chiefs of Staff June F 8 on more British forces for Korea and prospects for a Korean cease-fire [see p. 179C]. UN Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie said June 8 in New York: A truce at the 38th Parallel would be a "long step" toward achieving UN aims in Korea, he was "very pleased" with Allied interest in the project but had "heard no expression from the other (Communist) side—not so far." U.S. Amb.-to-UN Warren R. Austin said in Washington June 11 the UN will fight on until the Reds have "had enough." [See pp. 177E-J, 170B]

London was interested June 10 in news from Peking that Red publications were reviving a statement by Mao Tse-tung in 1937: "A true revolutionary leader must be adept at making himself G and his followers advance and change their views according to changing circumstances." Some Britons interpreted this as Red preparation for a Korean truce. [See pp. 177K-178A]

Casualties. Pres. Truman implied June 13 that "the sabotage press" and "Congressional demagogues" are trying to mislead the U.S. public about Korean casualties by talking in terms of 150,000 combat and non-battle losses [see p. 171A]. Mr. Truman told the President's Highway Safety Conf. in Washington that U.S. Korean casualties total "less than 80,000 . . . and that means every kind of death and injury that could take place in that operation." He pointed out that 1,035,000 persons were killed and injured in U.S. highway accidents last year [see p. 56L]. H The U.S. Army said June 8 the Puerto Rican 65th Infantry Regiment had suffered 904 casualties (155 dead, 702 wounded and injured, 47 missing). [See p. 178B]

Communist casualties in Korea through June 2 were estimated by the U.S. June 8 as totaling 1,115,111 after adjustment of miscalculations in last week's estimate. The U.S. Army disclosed June 9 that the death rate among 37,000 Red prisoners treated in U.S. hospitals in Korea has been 7%, would have been less had the Reds maintained better health standards in their own ranks. U.S. fatality rate among wounded in Korea: 2.67% as against 4.5% in World War II. [See p. 178A; Vol. X, 362P]

China Embargo. The West German Govt. announced economic sanctions against Red China June 7 in conformance with J the UN embargo resolution. There was said to be considerable resistance among German businessmen to the ban on trade with Red China and the problem was under discussion in Washington June 13 between John J. McCloy, U.S. High Comm. in Germany, and State & Defense Dept. officials. [See p. 162E]

Ceylon Prime Min. D. S. Senanayaka announced June 10 his country will continue "free and unfettered" trade with Red countries in rubber and other strategic materials [see p. 155L]. The Czech UN delegation told the UN June 6 it refused to transmit to its Govt. the text of the "illegal" China embargo resolution K passed by the Gen. Assembly. [See pp. 178C, 162C]

*Washington columnist David Lawrence predicted June 12: "If there's a cease-fire in the Korean war, it will be arranged through Gen. Matthew Ridgway." A strictly military truce between the 2 opposing forces would involve no immediate question of Allied diplomatic recognition of Red China, Lawrence pointed out. [See p. 169E-H; Vol. X, 137K]

GREAT DEBATE. Statements by prominent Americans:

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio) June 8—State Secy. Acheson's Senate testimony on U.S. Far Eastern policy was "a perfect fraud." Acheson's policies would "turn over both Korea and Formosa to the Communists." [See p. 154D]

James A. Farley June 8—"Many of the problems besetting the world would not be with us if we had a vigorous, alert and forceful leader at Teheran and Yalta." FDR was "weary, overburdened" in those meetings, had already "given his all in a supreme effort." [See Vol. X, p. 81J]

Army Secy. Frank Pace Jr. June 9—"The time since Korea has been well spent." The U. S. is "prepared to fight if the Soviets choose . . . full-scale war." [See pp. 170L, 147B]

Sen. Styles Bridges (R., N. H.) June 9—Truman Admin. policy in Korea is "the immoral course of kill, kill, kill and hope somebody will be willing to negotiate." [See p. 19B-C]

George F. Kennan, State Dept. counselor, June 11—"The fever of timidity and intolerance is the most crucial and central of America's problems." U. S. security depends on "collaboration with others in the good cause." [See p. 90K]

Brig. Gen. Frank L. Howley (retired), U. S. Berlin commandant during the 1948-1949 blockade and airlift, June 11—Moscow-directed terrorists have declared "open season on Americans" in Iran and all over the world. He denounced the "Russian containment" theory. He said although "Russia was defeated" in the Berlin blockade, "2 Mongolians with a stick across the road" forced the U. S. and Britain to sacrifice lives of 70 airmen and $500 million on the airlift. [See X, 31G]

Clarence B. Randall, Inland Steel Co. president (at U. S. Chamber of Commerce foreign affairs conference in Chicago) June 12—"The Admin. wants to fight one-half of the world, feed the other half, and at the same time maintain business as usual at home. It can't be done." He urged business to boycott Govt. price-fixing, which he called a step toward nationalization of industry.

The UN reported June 10 that the USSR, Red China and other Soviet-bloc countries got $1.3 billion worth of goods from the non-Communist world in 1950. Japan was revealed June 9 to have sold Red China $45 million worth of goods in July-Dec. 1950—mostly bicycles and textiles. [See pp. 154N, 148D]

South Korea. Over 50,000 ROK draftees died of starvation and disease in training camps last winter and 80% of the 350,000 camp survivors are "physical wrecks, incapable of labor," a Natl. Assembly Investigating Com. in Pusan charged June 12. The Govt. announced the arrest June 13 of Brig. Gen. Kim Yoon Keun, Natl. Guard commander, and several members of his staff for embezzlement of nearly $4 million in Natl. Guard training funds. The Assembly Com. said 300,000 men died or deserted during a 300-mi. "death march" in December. [See p. 161K]

The 1,200-member Korean Women's Military Corps, trained for regular combat as riflemen, has been barred from combat areas after many women soldiers suffered severe hardships during ROK retreats in the face of recent Red drives, it was disclosed June 7. (The corps was formed at the insistence of women's rights campaigners in South Korea. Many Koreans have opposed it because of women's traditionally humble station in the country, also for fear South Korea would be accused of maintaining female "comfort units" for troops, reportedly done by the Chinese Reds.)

5 GI blackmarketers (4 privates, a corporal) have been sentenced to prison terms of 10 to 30 years as "masterminds" of a ring dealing in stolen U.S. military property, the U.S. 8th Army announced June 10. It said U.S. MPs have recovered over $400,000 worth of property stolen from U.S. forces in Korea during the war. [See Vol. X, p. 362H]

Canada announced June 13 that its service men in Korea will receive a $1-a-day income tax deduction. [See p. 158H]

Mrs. Monica Felton, a Laborite, was fired June 13 from a job with a British Govt. housing agency because she was "absent without leave" when she and 19 other women recently visited North Korea, came back with a story of "inhuman behavior" by U.S. soldiers against Koreans. The Intl. Fed. of Democratic Women sponsored the expedition to Red Korea. [See p. 164H-J]

Lt. Comdr. Otto E. Sporrer, U.S. Navy chaplain who recently accused U.S. troops in Korea of cowardice, was denounced June 12 by Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, who said Sporrer's charge had been found "without basis in fact." The Army added June 12 that the unit cited by Sporrer (31st Reg. of 7th Div.) made a stand against the Reds while outnumbered 20,000 to 2,800, lost 90% of its officers before it was overwhelmed. [See p. 106C]

Col. John C. Meyer, ace USAF jet fighter pilot, was withdrawn from combat in Korea June 7 and named 101st Fighter Interceptor Wing deputy commander at Grenier AF Base, N.H. He downed 37½ German planes in World War II and 2 Red jets in Korea, would have beaten the late Maj. Richard Bong's 40-plane record (World War II) with one more kill. [See V, 246L]

MacARTHUR HEARINGS

China Relations Aired, MacArthur Renews Attack. The Senate Armed Services & Forgn. Relations Coms. finished their questioning of State Secy. Dean G. Acheson, then heard from Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer and ex-Defense Secy. Louis A. Johnson the past 7 days. U.S. relations with China, Nationalist propaganda in the U.S. and Korean war strategy remained the chief issues in the hearings on Gen. Douglas MacArthur's ouster. MacArthur accused the Truman Admin. of a great blunder in China, said during a Texas tour the President's foreign policy is cowardly.

Acheson Ends Testimony, Challenged by MacArthur. Acheson completed his testimony June 9 in conflict with MacArthur on this question: Did the general recommend in Dec. 1945 that the U.S., using aid to China as a bargaining weapon, try to force the Chinese Nationalists and Reds to form a coalition? Acheson's testimony June 9 also dealt with the China lobby. He was a bystander much of the June 8 session while Senators argued over different versions of the Joint Chiefs' Dec. 1950 exchange with MacArthur on possible UN evacuation of Korea.

The State Secretary had testified June 5 that Gen. George C. Marshall's 1946 peacemaking mission to China was a result of a suggestion by MacArthur, Gen. Wedemeyer and Adm. Raymond A. Spruance. Acheson had offered as evidence a message the 3 commanders sent Washington Dec. 7, 1945. [See p. 178L]

In a letter to Sen. William F. Knowland (R., Calif.), put into the hearing record June 9 by Sen. Harry P. Cain (R., Wash.), MacArthur replied:

"Any inference" that "I sponsored a compromise which would favor the forces of communism at the expense of the forces of freedom" or "effect a political coalition of such diametrically opposed and irreconcilable forces is a prevarication." Chiang Kai-shek was "trying desperately" in 1945 to unify China with all principal political factions represented in the government. The Communist "minority faction" refused to recognize the sovereignty of Chiang's regime, was "a distinct threat to the unification desired," "had to be destroyed by force or dealt with politically just as we have since successfully done in Japan." MacArthur, Wedemeyer and Spruance had in mind that the U.S. Ambassador in China "by a wise and judicious play upon the potential of American assistance might materially strengthen Chiang's efforts to secure political unification through discouragement of all movement which opposed it by force." Washington never asked the 3 Far Eastern commanders to describe the tactics they would employ in China. Instead it sent Marshall to China, and he passed through Tokio without discussing his mission with MacArthur. His subsequent attempt to get the Nationalists and Reds to negotiate an agreement "weakened the [Chiang] Govt. and materially strengthened the Communist minority. It was one of the greatest blunders in American diplomatic history for which the free world is now paying in blood and disaster and will in all probability continue to do so indefinitely." [See p. 147C]

Acheson declined to comment before the Senate committees on MacArthur's letter. Instead he read them the complete Dec. 7, 1945 message in which MacArthur, Wedemeyer and Spruance concluded: "It is suggested that the U.S. assistance to China as outlined above [mainly military aid in clearing China of Japanese] be made available as a basis for negotiation by the American Ambassador to bring together and effect a compromise between the major opposing groups in order to promote a unified, democratic China." [See p. 178H-N]

On China Lobby. Sens. Brien McMahon (D., Conn.) and Wayne Morse (R., Ore.) renewed demands in the hearing June 9 for investigation of the activities of pro-Nationalists in the U.S. Acheson said Pres. Truman "has directed me to say that he will direct (Govt. agencies) to cooperate to the fullest possible extent" with a Congressional probe along this line. The secretary acknowledged under questioning by McMahon he had heard of an attempt by "Chinese" last June to corner the soy bean market in the U.S. Sen. Styles Bridges (R., N.H.) suggested there might be a Chinese Red lobby in the U.S., possibly involving treasonable officials, that would bear investigation.

Nationalist China's UN delegate Tingfu F. Tsiang denied in New York June 10 there is a rich Nationalist propaganda machine in the U.S. Tsiang spoke at founding ceremonies of the Anti-Communist Com. for Free China, a community organization representing 40,000 New York Chinese-Americans.

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He declared he would welcome the proposed China lobby probe because "it will reveal there is no lobby." He also said a U.S. Govt. official recently asked him on a "personal" basis to try to get Alfred Kohlberg [see p. 171C] to moderate his attacks on U.S. Far Eastern policy. Kohlberg, American China Policy Assn. board chairman, is said to have given Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) data to use against the State Dept. [See p. 178L-M]

The Nationalist Central News Agency in Taipeh, Formosa denied June 9 a charge by Sen. Morse that it spent $645 million in 1946-49 to influence U.S. public opinion. It said it had only 3 U.S. offices—New York, Washington, San Francisco—with staffs totaling 10 persons prior to 1949, now has only the New York and Washington bureaus, staffs totaling 5.

William Loeb, American China Policy Assn. president, said in Manchester, N.H. June 9 the Truman Admin. was "bluffing" in demanding an investigation of his organization. Frederick C. McKee, chairman of the Com. to Defend America by Aiding Anti-Communist China, denied in New York June 11 that his group derived any financial support, "direct or indirect," from Chinese Nationalists abroad or in the U.S. or from Americans of Chinese descent. [See p. 178K]

Bars Recognizing Reds. Acheson told the Senate committees June 9 he was completely opposed to recognition of Red China. "Throughout and up to the present time," he declared, "we have always recognized and supported" the Nationalist Govt. and "have not aided, abetted, recognized, made plans to recognize, or anything in the field, this other (Communist) government." He also said he was "doing everything I can all the time" to restore U.S. foreign policy to a nonpartisan basis, said it would serve no "good purpose" for the U.S. to declare war on Red China now because that would "put the U.S. in a different situation from all the other United Nations who are dealing with this aggression in Korea." [See p. 178M-P]

Wedemeyer Testifies. Gen. Wedemeyer, U. S. China theater commander in 1944-46, went before the Senate committees June 11-13. He denied the Dec. 1945 MacArthur-Wedemeyer-Spruance message on China was intended to mean the Nationalists should be forced to come to terms with the Reds. (Adm. Spruance said in San Francisco June 11: "The idea was to get the Communist armies incorporated into the Nationalist army and perhaps to allow some Communists in the Nationalist Govt.") Wedemeyer also said:

The Korean war is a "bottomless pit" for UN forces. The U.S. should either "go it alone" if necessary, as MacArthur advocates, and hit Red China harder or pull troops out of Korea and harass the Reds there by air and sea. The anti-Communist world must mobilize fully, stop letting Russia tie up Western forces wherever the Soviets see fit, seize the initiative in the world struggle with Communism. "The time is coming where we will just have to draw a line and say (to the USSR): 'No more. This is it.'" Chiang Kai-shek was "chagrined and disappointed" when he found out in June 1945 what the Russians had been promised in the Far East in the Yalta Conf. (Acheson testified June 4 Chiang did not object at first to the Yalta terms.) Wedemeyer asked MacArthur in 1945 for 7 divisions to keep Manchuria ("the Ruhr of the Far East") from the Russians but MacArthur "refused to make them available to me" for fear they would be needed to control occupied Japan. Manchuria might have been kept from the Reds had Wedemeyer gotten these divisions and the UN later set up a trusteeship over Manchuria as recommended in the 1947 Wedemeyer Report [see p. 138K]. Chiang was too loyal to unworthy political friends in China for many years; Wedemeyer himself denounced corruption in China in 1947. But Chiang is now doing a good job governing Formosa, deserves U.S. aid more than Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia. Aid should be extended Yugoslavia with the thought in mind that Tito "is an avowed Communist and that he opposes everything we stand for." It would be a good thing for Congress to investigate not only the alleged China lobby but the British, French and other foreign lobbies in the U.S. Japan should be rearmed but not enough to launch a new aggression. The U.S. also should arm the Germans because if "we don't the Soviets ultimately will" and the Germans "want very much the opportunity to fight alongside us against the forces of oppression."

Wedemeyer said several State Dept. men in China during his service there were far more critical of the Nationalists than of the Communists but he doesn't think the State Dept. men were Reds. He said Acheson, as Asst. State Secy. in charge of Far Eastern affairs, notified him his appointment as U.S. Amb. to China in 1946 must be called off because the Chinese Reds were violently opposed to it. Wedemeyer admitted a "grievous error": he recommended in Feb. 1945 that Russia be persuaded to join the war against Japan. [See pp. 178H, 149N-P]

Dispute Korean Evacuation Plan. A longer paraphrase of a coded message the Joint Chiefs of Staff sent MacArthur Dec. 29, 1950 on the Korean war situation and possibility of a UN troop withdrawal from Korea was made public in the MacArthur hearings by Republicans June 8. GOP Sens. Cain and Knowland charged that the Defense Dept. garbled the meaning of the message in a shorter summary issued earlier so as to make it appear MacArthur was more pessimistic than Washington about hanging on in Korea. The new paraphrasing June 8 showed the JCS told MacArthur it was desirable to keep fighting in Korea but asked what possible conditions would make an evacuation necessary. He replied Dec. 30 he could extract the 8th Army easily by having it fall back gradually on Pusan, but he urged air attacks and blockade of Manchuria and China and use of Chinese Nationalist troops to stop the Reds. GOP Sen. Morse took issue with Cain and Knowland, said the expanded paraphrasing revealed nothing new. [See p. 170N]

Johnson on Korean Decision. Ex-Defense Secy. Johnson testified in the Senate hearing June 14 that it was Acheson who recommended U.S. intervention in Korea last June and "not a single" member of the military high command in Washington opposed it. He said Acheson, previously opposed to U.S. action to keep Formosa away from the Reds, had an overnight change of mind on that point when the Korean war started. [See p. 178M-N; Vol. X, 332H-J]

MacArthur Speeches. At the start of a 4-day visit to Texas, MacArthur told the Texas Legislature in Austin June 13 the Truman Admin. has "geared national policy to timidity and fear . . . of what others may think or what others may do." He said that despite such "bloody lessons" as Munich "we now practice a new and yet more dangerous appeasement—appeasement on the battlefield" in Korea. He said his critics reply to him only with "slanted propaganda." He predicted the military policies he recommends will yet be adopted. In Houston June 14 he spoke in the same vein, declared that despite "insidious propaganda" of weakness the U.S. was "never so strong," assailed by implication many Truman domestic policies and those who "seek to make all men servants of the state." His reply to a newsman's question June 14 about his running for President: "Emphatically no." [See pp. 139G, 122K-L]

German Scientists. A charge by Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R., Iowa) that the State Dept. prevented top German scientists from coming to the U.S. after World War II was denied June 8 by Sen. Tom Connally (D., Tex.), Forgn. Relations Com. chairman. He quoted S. A. Goudsmit, senior scientist at Brookhaven Natl. [Atomic] Laboratory, as saying the U.S. had Germany's top rocket experts "working for us," the U.S. and Britain had "the key men" in other fields of German wartime science, Russia got "only a small number of technical men of importance" in Germany. [See p. 156H; Vol. X, 10J; IX, 314K]

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

India Aid Enacted. The U. S. Senate passed by voice vote and sent to Pres. Truman June 11 the bill to lend India $190 million to buy 2 million tons of food grains or their equivalent. At least $100 million will come from the ECA (more if ECA has extra funds when the fiscal year ends June 30), the rest to be added to the U.S. public debt. India will pay according to regular ECA loan terms: 2½% interest, payments extending up to 35 years, no payment on principal due for 6 or 8 years. Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru authorized restoration of normal grain rations in India June 12 as a result of the Senate's action, praised the U.S. for a "generous gesture." India asked for help last Dec. 16. [See p. 182C]

1,498 persons had been arrested June 6 in a police drive against Red "terrorists" in Assam. [See pp. 182E, 106K]

U.S. Austrian Zone Ousts Russians. U.S. soldiers forcibly escorted 3 members of the Soviet repatriation mission in Salzberg to the Soviet zonal border June 9. A Russian chauffeur was dragged from his 2 officers' car, then the Russians were driven to the border with an American at the wheel. [See p. 179H]

Iran. An Iranian Govt.-Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. conference began in Teheran June 14 on carrying out Iran's oil nationalization program. Premier Mohammed Mossadegh rejected June 11 a personal plea by Pres. Truman (in a note June 1; a similar note went to British Prime Min. Attlee) that Iran negotiate with the British Govt. on the oil dispute. [See p. 174G-J]

Troops for UN. The U.S. told the UN Collective Measures Com. in New York June 8 that American forces everywhere are ready to help the UN repel aggression. The U.S. did not actually earmark any of its armed forces as standby UN troops, however. Britain gave a similar pledge June 12 and France said June 13 its forces in Korea, Indo-China and the Atlantic Pact Army might be available for collective security actions under the UN banner. India refused June 13 to earmark any of its forces for UN duty. Canada reported June 1 it cannot send units anywhere except Korea for the UN without an act of Parliament. [See p. 75D]

Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav Govt. revealed June 8 that Gen. Koca Popovic, Army Chief of Staff, was in the U.S. to buy weapons and other military supplies [see p. 126E]. Asst. Finance Min. Vojslav Srzentic's arrest for the disappearance of records on Yugoslav loan negotiations with the Intl. Bank (the records could give Russia a detailed picture of Yugoslav economic conditions) was announced in Belgrade June 11 [see p. 166H]. A Yugoslav delegation walked out of a Danube navigation conference in Galatz, Rumania June 4 after failing in an effort to prevent adoption of rules giving Russians control of the waterway [see Vol. X, p. 186A]. Bulgaria expelled the Yugoslav military attaché on 48 hours notice June 6. [See p. 82G]

Israel resumed drainage work in uncontested parts of the Huleh district with UN permission June 11. [See p. 179J] . . . Syria turned down U.S. Point 4 technical aid June 7 on grounds that U.S. advisers might meddle in Syrian internal affairs. [See p. 98L] . . . **Intl. Labor Org.** admitted West Germany (Israel, Poland, Czech. opposed) in the ILO general conference in Geneva June 12 [see p. 164F-G]. Yugoslavia rejoined ILO sessions June 4, ending a 4-year boycott, and Prof. William Rappard of Switzerland was elected ILO president. [See p. 131C]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Warns on Inflation. Pres. Truman warned the nation in a broadcast June 14 that prices will "go through the roof" unless Congress passes new control laws. "Controls are absolutely necessary for at least the next 2 years no matter what happens in Korea," he said. If inflation "ruins our economy, it would be the easiest victory the Kremlin could ask for. Communist Russia would win the whole world . . . without firing a shot." He scored "special interests" but said he did not think cattlemen were "on strike against their country." [See pp. 190P-191B]

Urges Controls Extension. Pres. Truman warned Congressional leaders of both parties at a White House conference June 8: "If we let inflation run away, the Russians will have won the cold war without firing a shot." The Congressmen, who had been called by the President to discuss extension of the Defense Production Act before its June 30 expiration, promised to pass a bill before June 30 but indicated that it might be a new controls law rather than a renewal of the present one.

Mr. Truman gave the delegation copies of a report on inflationary pressures prepared by his Council of Economic Advisers. It said that anti-inflationary measures so far adopted have produced "substantial results" but predicted that "inflationary pressures in the months and year ahead will be stronger than any yet confronted since the initial Korean outbreak." It also revealed that incomes have risen "much more rapidly than production" and foresaw "more spending and more inflation" as a result. The council said that recent price wars and inventory build-ups "can hardly be called even a temporary 'softening' of the over-all economy." [See pp. 179P-180A]

Orders Manpower Saving. Pres. Truman June 9 ordered all Govt. bureaus to "set the example" for the nation in conserving manpower. He put the heads of the Budget Bureau and Civil Service Comm. in charge of a program designed "to bring about maximum effectiveness and economy" in use of personnel.

Mr. Truman told reporters June 7 that he has authorized the Defense Dept. to let mechanics and laborers work more than 8 hours a day at time-&-a-half pay for overtime. [See p. 141F]

Lewis 'Dogcatcher' Note Sold. Correspondence in which Pres. Truman said he "wouldn't appoint John L. Lewis dogcatcher" was sold by the Denver Press Club to King V. Hostrack for $200 June 12. The money went to the Community Chest. [See Vol. X, p. 316D]

Appointments. (June 11) U. S. Dist. Judge Harold R. Medina, 63, to succeed Judge Learned Hand as $17,500-a-year judge of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the 2d Circuit (New York, Connecticut, Vermont) [see pp. 181A-C, 165B]. N.Y.C. Police Comm. Thomas F. Murphy, 45, ex-Asst. U.S. Attorney who successfully prosecuted Alger Hiss, to succeed Medina as $15,000-a-year judge for the Southern District of New York [see p. 92L-M]. FCC Comm. Frieda B. Hennock, 46, and Edward J. Dimock, 61, as judge of the same court. Miss Hennock will be the 4th woman federal judge. [See Vol. IX, p. 183E]

(June 12) Robert R. Rose Jr., 35, Mayor of Caspar, Wyo., as Asst. Interior Secretary.

CONGRESS

Spending Slashed. A $2,538,388,000 Labor-Fed. Security appropriations bill directing the 2 agencies to cut payrolls by 10% was approved by Senate voice vote June 14 and sent to joint conference. The Senate June 12 had ordered its Appropriations Com. to make a similar slash in the $6,235,000,000 Independent Offices appropriation. The Labor-FSA cut was expected to end 4,700 jobs and save $11 million a year. [See p. 140G]

The Senate Appropriations Com., in approving the $6,235,000,000 Independent Offices appropriation June 12, restored the number of Govt. public housing units to be built in fiscal 1952 to 50,000. The House had cut it to 5,000. [See p. 164P]

The House June 13 cut $126,210,442 from the $640,637,842 requested by Pres. Truman for flood control and rivers-&-harbors projects in fiscal 1952. Before the cut was approved, Mr. Truman said in a letter to Sen. Carl Hayden (D., Ariz.) June 11 that it would cripple public power projects needed for defense industries. In some cases it will "waste . . . Govt. funds already spent" by stopping partly completed projects. He cited as an example the 60%-finished Western Missouri project on which the Govt. has laid out nearly $3 million. [See pp. 180F, 140G-H]

Defense Industry Inquiries. Asst. Atty. Gen. H. Graham Morison told the House Monopoly Subcom. June 11 that business task forces in defense agencies often "made decisions and exercised functions which properly should reside exclusively in the Govt. officials." They operate "under a cloak of Govt. authority but without Govt. check," he said, and fail to give "fair" representation to all segments of the industries they speak for.

Subcom. Chrmn. Emanuel Celler (D., N.Y.) condemned the Natl. Production Authority for using 25 sales representatives without compensation to help ration materials. Such men find it hard not to favor their customers, he said. The subcommittee June 10 accused Asst. NPA Admin. H. B. McCoy of a "grossly misleading" explanation of how steel was allocated to Gen. Motors by a man who formerly sold steel to GM. The same man "lost" the allocation requests of GM competitors. [See p. 172L]

Actg. Defense Production Admin. Edwin T. Gibson announced June 7 that the DPA has decided to reapprove a $7,800,000 loan to the Hazleton Steel & Tubing Co. despite charges of a House Expenditures subcommittee that it was "not in the public interest" and will make the company's 3 promoters "millionaires" on a total investment of $600. Benjamin S. Dowd, president of the company and ex-president of Empire Ordnance Co., a much-investigated World War II munitions plant, said he already had pledges of $1 million in private capital—one of the conditions of the Govt. loan. Chrmn. Porter Hardy Jr. (D., Va.) of the House subcommittee said his group "did everything in its power to stop the loan." The RFC has not yet made it. [See p. 91P]

Sen. George D. Aiken (R., Vt.) charged June 12 that the Govt. was "making . . . a present of $50 million" to U.S. Lines by building the superliner *United States* for $80 million and selling it to the line for $28 million. In addition U.S. Lines wants a subsidy to operate the ship, he said. [See Vol. X, p. 301F]

Brehm Fined. Rep. Walter E. Brehm (R., O.), 58, was fined $5,000 and given a suspended sentence of 5 to 15 months by U.S. Dist. Judge Burnita Shelton Matthews in Washington June 11 for illegally taking $1,000 in campaign "contributions" as "kickbacks" from a clerk's pay. The judge said she did not think Brehm knew his actions were illegal. [See p. 140E-F]

Irving Indicted. Rep. Leonard Irving (D., Mo.), 53, was indicted by a U.S. grand jury in Kansas City June 8 on charges of violating the corrupt practices act and Taft-Hartley law by using about $3,000 of his union's funds in his 1948 election campaign. 3 days later Local 264 of the AFL Bldg. & Laborers Union re-elected him president and business agent. He pleaded not guilty June 11. [See Vol. X, p. 367E; IX, 271A]

Gossett Quits. Rep. Ed Gossett (D., Tex.) said June 8 that he will quit the House July 31 to become attorney for Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. [See Vol. X, pp. 367K, 230D]

ARMED FORCES

Eniwetok Report. The nation's top atomic experts reported at a Pentagon press conference June 13 that the April-May atomic tests at Eniwetok Atoll "contributed all the way across the board" to "eventual development" of the hydrogen bomb and improvement of other atomic weapons. But Atomic Energy Comm. Chrmn. Gordon Dean and Dr. Alvin C. Graves, who headed the 2,500 scientists participating in the tests, emphasized that there was "no basis" for interpreting these disclosures as meaning that "we either have," "have tested" "or are on the verge of producing a hydrogen bomb."

Air Force Lt. Gen. Elwood R. Quesada, military commander at Eniwetok, said the tests indicated clearly that "the mysterious ghost of lingering radiation should be dispelled forever." He said men entered the blast areas 15 to 20 minutes after the explosions and suffered no ill effects from radioactivity, proving that rescue workers could be rushed to A-bombed cities immediately without fear of harm from radiation.

The officials refused to tell what weapons had been tested but revealed that they had used an A-bomb with "several times" the power of the ones used on Japan. There were a "series of shots" (explosions), they said, but none was a bomb "drop" from a plane or an underwater or underground blast. Unofficial sources said there were 4 atomic explosions, raising the number of known A-blasts to 18—17 by the U.S. and one by Russia.

More than 8,000 persons were at Eniwetok for the tests. 110 planes were used, including several radio-controlled F-80 jets and B-17s which flew "close to zero" or to the center of the blasts. 900 measurements were made on 27 structures of various types to test their resistance to atomic explosions. Thousands of animals were placed at various distances from the blasts as part of the biomedical phase of the tests.

Jean Montgomery, representing Tass, the Soviet news agency, was one of the reporters at the press conference. Ex-AEC Chrmn. David E. Lilienthal said in an ABC broadcast that he was "profoundly shocked by the helpful tip-offs given to Russia today" in the Eniwetok revelations. [See p. 173A]

Manpower. The Senate Preparedness Subcom. reported June 10 that it found enough men to fill 3 to 5 divisions working at housekeeping duties at military centers in the U.S. 40,000 of the 95,784 so employed could be replaced by women, limited-service personnel or civilians, the subcommittee said. It urged induction of college and professional athletes with physical deficiencies for limited-service duty. [See pp. 141J, 51P]

Army spokesmen revealed June 9 that 2,300 able-bodied men have been relieved from non-combat posts by partly-disabled combat-wounded personnel and sent to field units. 8,000 combat-qualified men in the U.S. and 2,000 overseas have been replaced in non-combat jobs by Wacs, and the Army plans to replace 20,000 more when it has enough women. [See pp. 149N, 141J]

The Defense Dept. June 13 suspended for one month—June 15-July 15—the ban on men enlisting in the service of their choice after they take pre-induction physical exams. Only the Army has been taking draftees, and the other services have been complaining that the draft was beginning to cut into their pools of potential volunteers. The Air Force, with strength at about 737,000, said June 12 that it cannot get enough volunteers to meet its goal of 850,000 by June 30 and would probably have to start calling for draftees. The Selective Service Admin. June 8 ordered induction of 717 doctors into the Army in July—first to be drafted under the medical draft bill. [See p. 133A]

Air Force personnel shifts announced June 12: Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of Air University at Maxwell Field, Ala., to retire Aug. 31 at age of 62 [see Vol. X, p. 137J] and be replaced by Lt. Gen. Idwal H. Edwards, deputy chief of staff for operations [see Vol. X, p. 323P]. Maj. Gen. Thomas D. White, director of plans at Air Hq., to succeed Edwards. Maj. Gen. Orval R. Cook, director of procurement & industrial planning, to succeed Lt. Gen. Kenneth B. Wolfe as deputy chief of staff for matériel when Wolfe retires June 30. [See Vol. IX, p. 291M]

Army changes: Maj. Gen. George E. Armstrong sworn in as Army Surgeon General June 6 [see p. 153], succeeding Maj. Gen. Raymond W. Bliss who retired May 31 [see Vol. X, p. 362P]. Maj. Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe named Chief of Personnel May 23 [see Vol. X, p. 121K], succeeding Lt. Gen. Edward H. Brooks, new commander of the 2d Army [see Vol. IX, p. 74G]. Brig. Gen. E. F. Bullene replaced McAuliffe as Chem. Corps chief.

Academy Graduations. William David Shaughnessy, 23, of Waltham, Mass. headed the 722 midshipmen who were graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis June 1. Gordon E. Danforth of Green Hills, O., a former Air Force sergeant, topped the 475 men graduated from the Military Academy at West Joint June 5. 177 Annapolis and 119 West Point men went into the AF, 49 Navy graduates joined the Marines. [See Vol. X, p. 189D-E]

LABOR

Mexicans Barred as Strikebreakers. Labor Secy. Maurice J. Tobin June 8 ordered the removal of any Mexican contract workers found employed as strikebreakers on Imperial Valley, Calif. farms. The U.S.-Mexican agreement bars strikebreaking. The striking AFL Natl. Farm Labor Union urged Pres. Truman June 11 to recall Amb.-to-Mexico William O'Dwyer. O'Dwyer's brother Frank is an Imperial Valley farmer and partner of Keith Mets, president of the Valley Farmers Assn. [See p. 181M]

Garment Strike. 65,000 members of the AFL Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union struck 2,000 coat, suit and skirt shops in N.Y., N.J., Conn. and Pa. June 12 but returned June 14 after the union and 4 employer associations agreed to reword a previously reached agreement. It was the industry's first major walkout in 25 years. The dispute was over control of work farmed out to contractors outside New York. [See Vol. X, p. 369E]

Chattanooga Bus Strike. 200 bus drivers June 7 ended a 6-day strike that had crippled Chattanooga's public transportation. They had walked out June 2 to protest the dismissal of Walter R. Crownover, driver accused of murdering a Negro, Milton B. Sims, 28, who had complained that Crownover's bus "passed him up." The company changed the dismissal to a suspension.

Wage Rulings. The Wage Stabilization Board June 12 unanimously approved the over-ceiling raise agreement reached by the nation's railroads and the Bro'hood of Railroad Trainmen [see p. 173G-H]. 4¢-an-hour "productivity" raises in the auto industry approved by the WSB June 6 were accepted by Ford and Packard June 7 and by Chrysler and Briggs June 8. [See p. 181J]

Rieve Upheld on Baron. The international council of the CIO Textile Workers Union, meeting in Asbury Park, N.J. June 9, upheld TWU Pres. Emil Rieve's ouster of Samuel Baron as the union's Canadian director. Baron, charged with "insubordination," continued as a TWU vice president. [See Vol. X, p. 150A]

George M. Harrison, highest-paid labor leader in the U.S., was sworn in as special assistant to Defense Mobilization Dir. Charles E. Wilson June 8. The AFL Bro'hood of Ry. Clerks has increased his salary as president from $35,000 a year to $76,000, but it may be subject to WSB approval. [See p. 165E-F]

James C. Petrillo was reelected president of the AFL American Fed. of Musicians at a convention held in New York June 4-7. He urged parents not to train their children as professional musicians "until there is a guarantee they can make a living" at it instead of "starving." [See p. 30H]

APRIL STRIKE DATA

(From BLS)	April	March	April 1950
Strikes started	350	350	407
Workers involved	165,000	140,000	159,000
Strikes in effect	550	550	605
Workers involved	235,000	280,000	294,000
Man-days idle	1,850,000	2,300,000	3,280,000

Red Activity. The *N.Y. Herald Tribune* reported June 10 that as a result of the Supreme Court decision upholding the conviction of 11 Communist leaders the party has: tightened its underground organization; ordered party members to hold cell meetings in cars and restaurants, not in homes; ordered some comrades to drop all party work and become "sleepers" (inactive until needed); ordered a check of underground presses and supply depots. A new Politburo is being set up to replace the "prison Politburo," other reports said, and the "peace" offensive is being stepped up as is infiltration into unions & war industries. [See p. 180P]

Eric G. Hoyer was reelected Minneapolis Mayor June 12. He defeated Hubert P. Irmiter. [See Vol. IX, p. 198G]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

GREAT BRITAIN

Diplomats Vanish. Britain revealed June 7 that an international search was under way for 2 missing Forgn. Office officials well posted on secrets of inter-Allied relations. The British Govt. admitted a possibility they had gone to an Iron Curtain country. The 2 who vanished after taking an excursion boat from Southampton to France May 26: Donald Duart MacLean, 38, married, chief of the Forgn. Office American Section since his recovery from a nervous breakdown in 1949-50, known as a "brilliant" and "devoted" diplomat; Guy Francis de Moncy Burgess, 40, single, known as a heavy drinker, attached to the British Embassy in Washington until a month ago, recently embroiled with Virginia police over traffic violations. Both were experts on Marxist theory, spoke Russian, knew British diplomatic codes. U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson commented June 7 their defection to Russia would be "very serious."

Scotland Yard, police of West European countries and Allied intelligence agents on both sides of the Iron Curtain apparently had turned up no definite clues to their whereabouts by June 14. Relatives received messages, possibly faked, signed by the 2 men from France and Italy after they disappeared. Sir Percy Sillitoe, chief of British military intelligence, arrived in Washington June

11 to confer with the FBI's J. Edgar Hoover and other American officials on measures for tightening Allied security. [See p. 133H; Vol. X, 340K, 146K, 110E]

New African Dominion Proposed. The British Govt. offered June 13 to convert the African territories of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland into the 8th British dominion (proposed name: British Central Africa) if the step is favored by public opinion in the areas. The new dominion would have an area of 448,060 sq. mi., population 5,664,000. The areas have a large variety of mineral deposits, good farmlands. Southern Rhodesia is now a self-governing colony, Northern Rhodesia a semi-autonomous colony, Nyasaland a British protectorate. [See Vol. X, p. 187F; IX, 423K]

King's Birthday. The Honor List for the official celebration June 7 of King George VI's birthday (he was 55 Dec. 14) bestowed baronies on Lt. Gen. Sir Bernard Freyberg (Gov. Gen. of New Zealand), Dr. A. E. Whitfield (ex-BBC governor) and Alderman Valentine la Touche McEntee, who retired from Parliament last year after 23 years' service so Prime Min. Clement R. Attlee could run in his constituency. Among 29 persons knighted was Christopher Chancellor, general manager of Reuters news agency, which observes its 100th anniversary next month. Princess Elizabeth represented the King in public ceremonies because of his illness (a chronic circulatory ailment and catarrhal infection). [See p. 158G-H]

Vogeler Repudiates Confession. Robert A. Vogeler, in a speech to the Natl. Press Club in Washington June 8, repudiated his confession of espionage in Hungary as "rubbish," said he was tortured into admitting that "all the normal ups and downs of running an industry" comprised sabotage. Measures used against him by Hungarian police, he said, were "incessant questioning, unremitting pressure, malnutrition, copious stimulants, screaming, shouting, dead silences," blows on the head, ice-water baths. He said he intended his remark in Vienna April 28 that there was "some truth" in his confession as an ironic joke applying to such items as his name. Vogeler is still on leave for rest and medical treatment from his job as assistant vice president of IT&T. [See pp. 141P-142D]

De VALERA

Ireland. Eamon de Valera, 68, Brooklyn-born Irish Prime Minister 1932-48, was returned to office 74-69 over incumbent John A. Costello by the Dáil Eireann June 13. 5 independents switched their votes from Costello's 4-party coalition to give de Valera his victory. He heads the Fianna Fáil (Soldiers of Destiny) Party. After receiving his seal of office from Pres. Seán T. O'Kelly, he presented his new Cabinet, as follows:

Dep. Prem., Industry & Commerce—Seán Lemass	Justice—Gerald Boland
Finance—Seán MacEntee	Defense—Oscar Traynor
Soc. Welfare & Health—Dr. James Ryan	Educatn.—Seán Moylan
External Affairs—Frank Aiken	Local Govt.—Patrick Smith
Land—Thomas Derrig	Posts & Tel.—Erskine Childers
	Agriculture—Thomas Walsh
	[See p. 182H]

Elected new Speaker of Dáil: Labor Deputy Patrick Hogan.

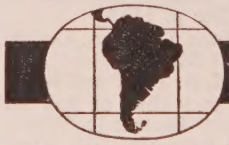
Lebanon. Abdullah Yafi, Beirut lawyer who served as Premier when Lebanon was under French mandate, became Premier June 7 to succeed Hussein Oueni, who resigned June 5 following the Lebanese elections [see p. 159C]. The new Cabinet:

Premier, Interior Min.—Abdullah Yafi	Health, Social Affairs—Bahij Takieddine
Vice Pres., Public Works—Philip Boulos	Agriculture—Joseph Herawy
Forgn. Affairs—Charles Helleu	Posts & Telegraphs—Mohammed Saffiyeddine
Defense—Rashid Beydun	Justice—Rashid Keramy
Finance & Economy—Philippe Tacla	Education—Emile Lahoud

Censorship of all outgoing press dispatches except those dealing strictly with military matters was abolished by Lebanon June 7. Syria closed its frontier with Lebanon June 9 to protest expulsion of 1,000 Syrian laborers from Lebanon.

Italy. Municipal elections June 10 in 1,904 more towns and cities of 30 provinces saw anti-Communists oust Red administrations in 263 places, including Turin and Florence. The Reds and their Left Socialist allies gained percentagewise over 1948 in the popular vote, but Bologna was the only major Italian city left with a Communist Govt. In the June 10 voting the Reds polled 38.5% as against 36% 3 years ago. Christian Dems. dropped to 36% from 46%; they and their allied parties polled 50.3% as against 59.5% in 1948. The neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement polled 4.3% as against 1.4% previously. Combined results of elections the past 3 weekends in Italy and Sicily (⅓ of the country including Rome not holding elections) show that the Red bloc, while losing control of 700 municipalities, polled a 36.9% popular vote as against 31% in 1948. [See p. 182K] . . . The Rome *Daily American* was permitted to resume publication June 12. [See p. 143A]

Belgian King Leopold III announced June 11 he will abdicate July 16 in favor of his son Prince Baudouin, 20, now acting head of state. [See p. 56P] . . . **Brunei,** British protectorate in northwest Borneo, inaugurated Amar Ali Saifuddin, 36, as new Sultan May 31. He succeeded his brother, Sir Ahmed Tajudan, who died last June . . . **Burma** began June 12 a series of Parliamentary elections (250 members) that will continue the rest of this year. [See p. 155K-L] . . . **Czechoslovakia** was accused by the U.S. June 13 of holding 2 USAF fliers who crash-landed a German-based F-84 Thunderjet on Czech territory June 8. The U.S. banned travel to Czechoslovakia by American citizens June 2 on grounds it was too hazardous. [See p. 166C-D] . . . **Finland's** Communist Party, now undergoing a purge of leadership because of its failure to win control of the Govt. and organized labor, denounced Yrjoe Leino, 54, ex-Interior Min. and once a CP leader, as a "capitalist lackey" June 9. [See p. 10E-F; Vol. X, 280P] . . . **Greek** Govt. abandoned plans June 11 to buy a $200,000 "royal yacht" in the U.S. after the plan provoked much public criticism and King Paul vetoed it. The Govt. said it would have saved money by buying the yacht instead of transporting the King and his entourage by warship. [See p. 182G] . . . **Liberia's** first export shipment of iron ore sailed from Monrovia June 5. [See p. 182L] . . . **Philippines** police reported the assassination May 25 of Elpidio Saavedra, one-time Huk field commander who surrendered and turned informer against the Reds. [See p. 155J-K] . . . **Spanish** Communist underground called through a Cominform publication June 8 for a "national-front" merger of anti-Franco elements in and outside Spain to overthrow the Franco regime. Gen. Franco began a tour of poor sections of southern Spain June 6, promised his Govt. will solve their economic problems. [See p. 158P] . . . **Sweden's** Air Force celebrated its 25th anniversary June 3 with a 400-plane air show (100 Vampire jet fighters) over Stockholm [see p. 46N]. A law providing 3-week annual paid vacations for all Swedish workers was passed by Parliament May 16. [See p. 110L]



LATIN AMERICA

Argentina. About half the 1,700 idle employes of the Govt.-seized Buenos Aires newspaper *La Prensa* were paid April and May salaries June 11 by the Eva Perón Foundation. [See pp. 150D, 94C] . . . Natl. U. students in Buenos Aires struck June 11 to protest the disappearance of Mario Ernesto Bravo, a student allegedly arrested by police a month ago. [See p. 174D] . . . *Democracia,* semi-official Buenos Aires newspaper, published a column June 7 attributed to Pres. Juan D. Perón charging that the U.S. is financing a campaign to discredit Argentina. [See p. 134F] . . . The Labor Ministry ruled June 8 that theatrical casts appearing in Argentina must be 80% native actors. [See Vol. X, p. 15F] . . . Pres. Perón decreed June 6 a schedule of price increases for 1951-52 farm crops. Increases ranged from 11% for corn to 22% for linseed. [See p. 174D]

Bolivia's new regime was recognized by the U. S. June 7. [See p. 182P] . . . **Brazilian** Pres. Getulio Vargas was elected Brazilian Labor Party president June 10 to succeed Labor Min. Danton Coelho. [See p. 182N] . . . **Curaçao** Gov. A. A. M. Struycken was inaugurated by Pres. I. Debrot in Willemsted June 7. (Curaçao is part of the Netherlands Union.)

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Clothing Prices Curbed. New ceilings on clothing prices were ordered by the OPS June 14 (effective Aug. 15) to replace the January "freeze" ceilings. Top prices will be figured on a pre-Korea base plus cost increases since then. It applies to about 30,000 manufacturers of $15 billion worth of clothes a year. Only major clothing item not included: shoes. [See p. 126H]

Beef Curb Controversy. The Joint Congressional Com. on Defense Production began hearings June 13 to find out whether beef shortages were caused by a "strike" of cattlemen and processors against the OPS' beef price rollbacks. The House Agriculture Com. June 8 asked Pres. Truman and OPS Dir. Michael V. DiSalle to cancel the scheduled beef rollbacks, as the Senate Agriculture Com. has already done, but Mr. Truman, DiSalle and Defense Mobilization Admin. Charles E. Wilson refused. Beef shortages began to reach the retail stores June 8 but were offset by a housewives' boycott of high-priced beef. By June 12 some cattlemen were resuming shipments to Midwest markets. The Army Quartermaster Corps reported June 7 that it was unable to contract for all its future beef and other meat needs. The Defense Board for Meat recommended June 11 that meat for overseas troops be bought abroad. [See pp. 188B, 183F]

Price War Spreads. A temporary injunction barring Macy's from selling 10 drug & cosmetic items for less than "fair trade" prices was handed down by N.Y. Supreme Court Justice Joseph M. Conroy June 12. Macy's started the New York price war, which has now spread to San Francisco, Akron, Baltimore, Oklahoma City, Harrisburg and other cities. [See p. 174N]

Charles E. Wilson's $626,300 in salary & bonuses from Gen. Motors in 1950 was the highest compensation listed in the SEC's public records June 9. [See p. 151K] . . . **Justice Dept.'s** 11-year-old anti-trust suit against the American Petroleum Institute and 225 oil companies has been dropped in favor of separate actions, Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath announced June 6. . . . **Bethlehem Steel Corp.'s** purchase of the largest tonnage of iron ore ever contracted for in a single agreement, 30 million tons from the newly discovered high grade Labrador-Quebec deposits, was announced June 11. It was the first major sale from the area. [See p. 102P] . . . **Port of N.Y.** handled a record 22,507,586 long tons of imports in 1950, the *N.Y. Times* reported June 10. . . . **New York City** taxable real estate was assessed at $18,776,760,946 June 1. [See Vol. IX, p. 42B] . . . **American Tel. & Tel.** capitalization passed the $3 billion mark (30 million shares) June 8. [See p. 175B] . . . **U.S. sugar quota** for 1951 was raised 250,000 tons to 8,250,000 by the Agriculture Dept. June 8. Cuba's share rose from 2,902,600 to 3,149,200. [See Vol. X, p. 278P]

Home Owners Loan Corp., oldest existing New Deal agency (founded June 1, 1933), went out of business in New York May 28 after assuming 1,017,821 defaulted mortgages at an investment of $3,498,900,627 and saving 80.9% of the homes involved for their owners. It repaid its original $200 million capital advanced by the Treasury plus a $14 million surplus. [See Vol. IX, p. 288A] . . . **Fed. Judge Walter M. Bastian** in Washington May 31 permanently enjoined the CAB from enforcing its "death edict" regulation against nonscheduled airlines. The order, to have taken effect June 5, would have limited the lines to 3 flights a month between some cities, to 8 between others. [See p. 108P; Vol. X, 183G] . . . **Natl. Assn. for the Preservation of Free Enterprise** was formed in San Francisco June 1. It plans a multi-million dollar advertising campaign to extoll free enterprise and fight Govt. restrictions and "confiscatory" taxes. . . . **Bought:** Nedick's, Inc. control (90%) by Phoenix Industries Corp. for $3,700,000, announced May 31; Empire State Bldg. control (70%) by a syndicate headed by Roger L. Stevens, Alfred R. Glency Jr. and Ben Tobin for an estimated $50 million, disclosed in New York May 27; Snellenburg & Co., Philadelphia department store, by Bankers Securities Corp. May 31.

U. S. ECONOMIC STATISTICS

Personal incomes (annual rate, in billions, from Commerce Dept.)	April	March	April 1950
	r$244.4	r$243.2	$213.8
Business inventories (in billions, from Commerce Dept.)	April 30	March 31	April 30, 1950
	pr$68.7	pr$66.2	$52.9
Mfrs. inventories	pr$37.7	pr$36.4	$29.4
Retail inventories	pr$19.4	pr$18.4	$14.1
Consumer price indexes (Bur. of Labor Statistics, 1935-39=100)	April 15	March 15	April 15, 1950
	184.6	184.5	168.5
Foods	225.7	226.2	197.3
Apparel	203.6	203.1	184.9
Rent	135.1	134.7	130.1
Farm indexes (Agriculture Dept., 1910-14=100):	May 15	April 15	May 15, 1950
Prices rcd. by farmers	305	309	247
Prices paid by farmers	282	283	253
Parity ratio	108	109	98
Steel output (tons, from American Iron & Steel Institute)	May	April	May 1950
	pr9,094,000	8,840,521	8,564,207
Spring wheat crop (in thousands of bu., from Agriculture Dept.)	June Est.	1950 Final	1940-49 Avg.
	348,659	276,089	279,546
Winter wheat crop (thous. bu.)	705,166	750,666	.....

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ARTS & SCIENCE

Color TV. RCA Chrmn. David Sarnoff said in New York June 3 that RCA was ready to let CBS test its tri-color electronic television tube. RCA had refused an FCC request to do so last November on grounds that it was not sufficiently developed. Sarnoff said the tube has made the CBS spinning disk method of color TV obsolete. [See Vol. X, p. 379M]

The "composite system," a new rival to CBS color TV, was announced by Dr. W. R. G. Baker of Gen. Electric in New York June 1. It is similar to the RCA method in that it is "compatible" —possible for color to be received in black-&-white on present sets without adaptors—but it differs in transmission. It sends colors simultaneously instead of in sequence—as in CBS and in some other methods. It was sponsored by the Natl. Television Systems Com. and developed by RCA, Philco, Du Mont, Hazeltine and GE. CBS called it another attempt to block CBS color, now scheduled to start June 25.

FCC Comm. Frieda Hennock said in an NBC broadcast June 10 that color TV would not make black-&-white receivers obsolete for 5 to 10 years. [See p. 173M]

Russian TV. The Moscow radio asserted May 31 that television was invented by a Russian—Prof. Boris Rosing in 1907. Russia now has 2 TV stations—in Moscow and Leningrad—and is building a 3d in Kharkov. There are fewer than 150,000 TV sets in the USSR [see p. 94F]. (The Soviet Navy newspaper *Red Fleet* said June 9 that the first airplane and amphibian plane were also built by a Russian—Alexander Jojaisky.)

Rheumatism Meeting. The first $10,000 Dr. C. C. Criss award and gold medal for public health & safety contributions were presented in Atlantic City June 9 to 2 Mayo Clinic scientists: Drs. Edward G. Kendall, biochemist, and Philip S. Hency, physician, who had already received Nobel Prizes for development and use of cortisone for rheumatoid arthritis. The award, established by Mutual of Omaha, was presented at the concluding session of the annual meeting of the American Rheumatism Assn. A report of work carried on at George Washington U. presented evidence June 8 that rheumatic diseases may be caused by microbes rather than deficiencies, as previously thought. Another report, however, indicated that malfunctioning of the adrenal glands contributes to rheumatoid arthritis. [See p. 71E]

Movies. John G. McCarthy of the Motion Picture Assn. of America announced in New York June 6 that France has ended curbs on earnings of U.S. film companies and allows full conversion of francs into dollars [see p. 134B; Vol. VIII, 303A]. The Justice Dept. June 1 announced a consent judgment providing for separation of 20th Century-Fox' domestic theater exhibition business from its film production & distribution business. The company ran the theaters through its wholly owned subsidiary Natl. Theatres Corp. [See Vol. X, p. 180G]

Music. Joseph Haydn's 160-year-old opera *Orfeo et Euridice* received its world première in Florence June 9 with Tyge Tygesen

NEW YORK THEATER

OPENED

COURTIN' TIME. Musical comedy by William Roos based on Eden Phillpotts' play "The Farmer's Wife" about farmer looking for one. Songs by Jack Lawrence, Don Walker. Staged by Alfred Drake. Dances by George Balanchine. Produced by James Russo, Michael Ellis, Alexander H. Cohen. In cast: Joe E. Brown, Billie Worth, Carmen Mathews. June 13 at National. (2-6-0)*

*1st fig.—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable. [See p. 143M]

NEW BOOKS

THE CLOCKTOWER, by Gordon McDonell. A novel set in Kotpal, north of India. June 11. (Atlantic-Little, Brown, 310 pp., $3)*

THE DIVIDING STREAM, by Francis King. Novel about Anglo-American colony in postwar Florence. June 13. (Morrow, 312 pp., $3)*

EXILE'S RETURN: A Literary Odyssey of the Nineteen-Twenties, by Malcolm Cowley. First published in 1934. Some new material. June 11. (Viking, 322 pp., $3.50)†

THE GUESTS OF SUMMER, by Hilde Abel. Story of a Jewish mother-daughter conflict. June 11. (Bobbs-Merrill, 271 pp., $3)*

INDEPENDENT MEMBER, by A. P. Herbert. Punch contributor's 14 years in Parliament. June 7. (Doubleday, 363 pp., $5)†

THE TROUBLED AIR, by Irwin Shaw. Novel about Red-baiting in radio. June 11. (Random, 418 pp., $3.75)*

*Fiction †Non-fiction

of Denmark and Maria Meneghini-Callas of New York in the title roles. Broadcast Music, Inc. and 29 state broadcasting associations announced in Chicago June 9 a program of prize scholarships for student composers of serious music.

EDUCATION & RELIGION

California 'Reds.' The California Senate Com. on Un-American Activities charged in a 291-page report June 8 that the state's universities, colleges and high schools are fertile fields for Communist activity. It cited the U. of Calif., Stanford, USC and lesser schools, called for the ouster of college authorities who "tolerate" Red activity and defended the U. of Calif.'s new loyalty oath. It said Prof. Edward Chase Tolman, psychologist, who led the group that was dismissed for refusing to sign the loyalty oath, had been affiliated with 6 Red-front groups. U. of Calif. Pres. Robert Gordon Sproul called the charges against the university "fantastic" June 9. Yale gave Dr. Tolman an honorary degree (doctor of science) June 11 for both his professional work and for being a "valiant defender of the freedom of the mind." He is a visiting professor at the U. of Chicago. Dr. John Dewey, philosopher, who came out of retirement June 11 to receive an honorary Yale degree, called loyalty oaths "absurd" because Communists will always sign them. [See p. 117L]

Moral Re-Armament Assembly. 1,683 delegates from 33 countries attended the World Assembly for Moral Re-Armament at Mackinac Island, Mich. June 1-12. Union leaders and employers testified that they solved labor disputes by applying MRA's principles of complete honesty, love, purity and unselfishness. Delegates expressed hope that MRA will achieve its goal of world peace through practice of the philosophy of the Golden Rule and the Sermon on the Mount. They said MRA principles were the answer to the ideology of communism. Dr. Frank N. D. Buchman, 72, founder of MRA, told MRA leaders that they can "make your force for international peace and understanding the 'Iron Curtain' against communism." [See Vol. X, p. 235B-C]

Mrs. Lora C. Rathvon of Boston was elected president of the Mother Church, First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston June 4. The board of lectureship reported healing of cancer, deafness, blindness by spiritual means. [See Vol. X, p. 183C-D]

Dr. Paul A. Wagner gave up the president's office of Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla., under protest June 8. [See p. 167M]

OBITUARIES

Lt. Col. Stephen Bonsal, 86, foreign correspondent, diplomat, author, winner of 1944 Pulitzer Prize in history for *Unfinished Business;* June 8 in Washington. [See Vol. V, p. 146F]

Joseph Benedict Chifley, 65, Australia's Labor Prime Min. 1945-49 and opposition leader since; June 13 in Canberra. An ex-railroad engineer, he served during war as Treasurer, Postwar Reconstruction Min. [See p. 159B; Index Vols. V-X]

Sen. Thomas Confesor, 60, Filipino World War II guerrilla leader; June 6 in Manila of heart attack.

Justice Gavan Duffy, 69, pres. of Irish High Court since 1946, ex-Cabinet Minister, attorney for Sir Roger Casement in his treason trial in 1916; June 10 in Dublin.

Louis J. Ellenberg, 48, Ottawa-born founder-pres. of Robert Hall Clothes; May 31 in White Plains, N.Y. of heart ailment.

Sir Eugene Fiset, 77, Canada's Surgeon General in World War I, Lt. Gov., Quebec 1939-50; June 8, Riviere du Loup, Que.

Gen. Francisco Garcia Escamez, 58, Captain General of the Canary Islands; June 12 in Santa Cruz, Canary Islands.

Leland Harrison, 68, retired U. S. diplomat, Min. to Switzerland 1937-47 who transmitted Japan's surrender note to Allied powers, Asst. State Secy. 1922-27, ex-Min. to Sweden, Uruguay, Rumania; June 7 in Washington. [See Vol. VII, p. 232H]

Herman Hupfeld, 57, songwriter (*As Time Goes By, Let's Put Out the Lights & Go to Sleep*); June 8 in Montclair, N.J.

Mayo Methot, 47, ex-actress, ex-wife of Humphrey Bogart, George M. Cohan's leading lady in *The Song & Dance Man;* June 9 in Portland, Ore. after an operation.

Laurence Schwab, 57, co-author & producer of musicals (*Good News, The Desert Song*); May 29 in Southampton, N.Y.

Herbert Thompson Strong, 82, expert on light & color; June 12 in Chatham, N.J.

John Tuerk, 59, Broadway producer (Sean O'Casey's *Within the Gates*); May 25 in New York.

Harry P. Wareham, 68, philanthropic executive who originated term "Community Chest" and organized first Community Chest drive (in Rochester, N.Y. in 1919); June 11 in Westport, Conn.

Charles G. Willoughby, 84, founder-chrmn. of world's biggest camera-photo supply store; June 7 in New York.

Maj. Walter O. Woods, 78, Treasurer of U. S. 1929-33, author of *The Story of Uncle Sam's Money;* June 7 in Washington.

SPORTS

Golf. $15,000 Palm Beach invitation round-robin tourney in New Rochelle, N.Y.: won June 10 by Roberto de Vicenzo of Buenos Aires, for $3,000. [See p. 64E] . . . British women's amateur title in Broadstone, Eng.: won June 7 by Catherine MacCann of Ireland. [See p. 176E]

College Sports. The U. of Pennsylvania announced June 6 it will not curtail televising of football games as directed by the NCAA. The NCAA in effect suspended Penn June 7 by declaring it not in "good standing." [See p. 24G-H]

Eastern College Athletic Conf. announced May 15 that, by 2/3 vote of its 91 member colleges, freshmen will be eligible for ECAC varsity teams next school year. It barred ECAC basketball players May 23 from off-season play with resort or other non-college teams. [See pp. 144K, 48E]

Big 10 Conf., meeting in Evanston, Ill. May 25, decided to renew its Rose Bowl contract with the Pacific Coast Conf. provided no Big 10 team goes to the Rose Bowl more than once in 2 years. K. L. (Tug) Wilson was reelected Big 10 commissioner for 5 more years May 26. [See p. 12H; Vol. X, 128K]

Ohio State won the Big 10 baseball championship June 1.

Television, radio and film rights to Natl. Football League championship games the next 5 years were bought by the Du Mont network May 21 for $475,000. The proceeds ($95,000 a year) will go to players in NFL title games. [See p. 64K-L]

Florida Gov. Fuller Warren replaced all 5 members of the State Racing Comm. June 11 and signed a bill making jail sentences mandatory for convicted bookmakers. [See p. 184K]

MISCELLANEOUS

'Trenton 6' Verdict. 2 of 6 Trenton Negroes accused of killing shopkeeper William Horner for $35 in 1948 were found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment in Trenton June 14. 4 were acquitted by the all-white jury of 6 men and 6 women after a 4-month trial. It was the 3d. The first resulted in the death penalty for all 6 in 1948; the N.J. State Supreme Court reversed the verdict. The 2d trial ended in a mistrial in its 2d day last February. Convicted: Collis English, 26, and Ralph Cooper, 26. Acquitted: McKinley Forrest, 38; James Thorpe, 27; John McKenzie, 28; Horace Wilson, 39. The case attracted nationwide interest because Reds tried to capitalize on it.

Accidents. 8 F-84 Thunderjets crashed near Richmond, Ind. June 8 after flying into an electrical storm. 3 pilots were killed. Icing of engine inlet screens was blamed. It was the largest peacetime mass plane disaster on record. [See p. 184N]

54 persons were killed June 8 when a train struck a stalled gasoline tank truck near Nova Iguacu, 20 mi. from Rio de Janeiro. It was Brazil's worst railway disaster. 6 crewmen were killed when 2 Louisville & Nashville R.R. trains collided head-on at Palmyra, Tenn. June 7. [See p. 176J]

11 persons were drowned June 10 when a party fishing boat, *The Jack,* struck a submerged object and sank in Long Island Sound off Plum Island, near Orient Pt., N.Y. [See p. 184M]

Mt. Hess Scaled. U. of Alaska reported May 29 that 5 students climbed 13,200-ft. Mt. Hess, 100 mi. south of Fairbanks, May 24. They were the first to do so. [See Vol. X, p. 427G]

Married. Actress Hedy Lamarr, 35, and Ernest (Ted) Stauffer, 42, night club owner, in West Los Angeles June 11 (her 4th marriage, his 2d). [See Vol. VIII, p. 304N]

Divorced. L. Ron Hubbard, founder of dianetics, from Mrs. Sara Northrup Hubbard in Wichita, Kan. June 12. [See Vol. X, p. 319E] . . . Actor Charles Winninger, 67, by ex-actress Blanche Ring, 74, in Los Angeles June 12 after 22-year separation.